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Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. .....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 26.

Poetry

For the Bedford INQUIRER.

DOUBTING.

Oh! is there a life when we "go hence;"
A life of weal or woe?
Alas! no one has e'er returned from thence
To tell us this is so!
Are we frail mortals plodding on
To some *uncertain* fate,
With nothing *sure* to base upon
About that *"future state?"*

They talk of "mansions in the skies,"
And streets of "shining gold,"
Where tears are wiped from "weeping eyes"
And rapturous joys unfold.
They tell of "never ending bliss;"
Of joys that "never die,"
In some "bright world" afar from this
Where ne'er is heard a sigh.

They speak of bands in "spotless white"
Who everlasting sing
Rapt anthems in "perpetual light"
Before their God and King.
They say that all is fragrance there;
That flowers never fade;
That faces all do sunshine wear
Without a tinge of shade.

That we shall meet the "loved and lost,"
Embrace them in that clime;
No more by angry surges tossed
As in this "gulf of time,"
No more parting; no more pain;
United there forever—
No grief; no care; no sinful stain;
No deathly hand to sever.

Can this be so?—O, tell me, SOUL!
I now appeal to thee;
Disperse the clouds that murky roll
And make it clear to me.
Is there for "weary souls" a rest,
An Immortality,
Where thou shalt be *"supremely blest"*
Through all ETERNITY?

Oh! tell me shall we *live fore'er*—
O, SOUL! shirk not the test;
Forestall this bitter, briny tear
And hearken this request!
Say! have they told me truly, SOUL,
About that golden land,
Where chants in *endless* chorus roll
And saints *immortal* stand?

Oh! mortal I will answer plain—
"There is a home on high
Where Spring keeps up a ceaseless reign,
Where I shall never die.
Ask of NATURE—REASON—REVELATION,
The same to you they'll teach,
And tell you that through CHRIST'S SALVATION,
Seeking souls that Home will reach.

W. J. M.

Political.

WHY ARE THE IRISH DEMOCRATS?

It would require a history of the rise and progress and decay of American political parties for the last seventy years to answer the above query satisfactorily.

* * * * * * * * * *

When Jefferson and Jackon were the representatives of Democracy, in was a party worthy of this Republic. But when "Brick" Pomeroy essays the *role* of Jefferson, and Johnson, with his treacherous stubbornness, imagines himself acting the *role* of Jackson, Democracy is but a "comedy" put on the boards to please the prejudices of the ignorant and the false. It is but dragging the mantle of the olden gods through the purlieus of crime, and drinking bob-nob with pothouse politicians, for the purpose of overthrowing intelligent justice and well-regulated liberty, and setting up crime and license and saturnalia in their stead.

When the "Little Giant" of the West breathed his last, counselling his children to be true to the nation, then Democracy should have died. What was left was but the body, filled with the worst passions, the soul having departed. Then the mantle of the great leaders of Democracy should have folded the giant of the West in his grave, instead of being torn into shreds by hungry hucksters to be flaunted over the planks of the old platform, broken up by the conflicting elements into a dozen rafts, one raft steering South with treason for its banner; another steering North with riot and murder for its ensign; another, the smallest, but the one that had the live oak timbers and the hickory flagstaff of the old craft, from which flew the "War Democracy."

It was for its early virtues the Irish people joined it, and themselves being changeless, they have failed to understand how the principles of one generation become effete and will not suit for the next, especially in a progressive age like this, and among a progressive people like the Americans. Unfortunately for Ireland and her people, we are always content with things as our fathers have left them. We associate all old things with sacredness, and look upon men who are not content with a Constitution framed in another age, and by a generation surrounded by old institutions as fanatics. Iconoclasts who are going around smashing the brazen images of the past we look upon with awe and hatred, even though those idols are pressing down the world, and we ourselves are groaning beneath their weight while protecting their sacred uglinesses.

* * * * * * * * * *

"As it was, so it is," with our people. They cannot see that the Republican party is the first-born of the old Democracy, inheriting all its parent virtues, and laying in a plentiful stock of its own to suit the advanced days in which we live. Convince the Irish of this fact, and you make them Republicans. Until so convinced, they will be the honest "old guard" of Democracy, around which treason and corruption will rally, to use our honest countrymen to destroy the Republic and ride into power.

We ask the members of the Republican party, and the editors of Republican journals, whether they have taken the proper means to reach the Irish people?

* * * * * * * * * *

The principles of the "Republican party" are for no sect, but for all men. It becomes the duty of every member of the party to invite all men to share in its councils and avail themselves of its privileges. On the other hand, the man who stands upon its universal platform, and hoists his banner of proscription, should be hurled from it unceremoniously. By what right will some narrow bigot stand under the protecting ægis of Republicanism, and cry, We want no Irish here? We want no Catholics here? etc.

* * * * * * * *

The majority of Irish people of America are Democrats because they believe that party is right. They are led and used by knaves, but the people are honest. Convince them of their error. Act up to the professions of Republicanism. Show them that you believe in the rights of man. That you are of no creed. That the Catholic and the Protestant and all others are equally dear to you as men. Kindness and sympathy will reach the hearts of our people. But revile and abuse them, and your enemies catch up your words, and whisper them into every Irish ear in the land.

Let men not flatter themselves that Catholicity in its true interpretation is opposed to Republicanism and universal suffrage. The bishops and priests to a large extent may be opposed to those things. This is not owing to the Church so much as to the fact that they are Irish and share the prejudices and feelings common to our race.

At the altar of God the Church makes men equal. The most violent Copperhead in the land, if a Catholic, *must*—for the Church says so—kneel beside the blackest and lowliest African, and receive the "body and blood of Christ," from the same hands. What is this but setting the seal of equality before God on all men?

It makes us sigh to behold the littleness of some Republicans who cramp the spirit of their great party to suit their own small comprehensiveness.

The very unchangeableness of the Irish should induce the Republican party to put forth all their efforts to gain them over.

They are not of those who have to be coaxed to stand by principle. You cannot drive them from you by abuse if they are satisfied that they are right on principle. The manner in which they are insulted and abused by the Democracy fully proves the correctness of this assertion.

In a word, the Irish are true to liberty, as they understand it. Convince them that they are too sectional in its application, and they will enlarge their action.

As has often been said, the Irish are all right at heart, but their heads are wrong. Their hearts have been cultivated by their kindly natures, but their heads have been "cut off" by the English.—*Irish Republic.*

Miscellaneous.

KATE'S PROPOSAL.

"You don't dare do it, Kate," laughed Mag Reynolds.

"I'll wager my pearl ring that you'll "back out" of it at the last moment," cried Sue Dalevin, slipping the ring off her finger and holding it up to view.

"Done!" exclaimed Kate; "and here is my gold locket in the balance against your ring." She unfastened the locket from the cord around her throat as she spoke, and the ring and locket were laid in the hands of Mag Reynolds, to be held until claimed by the winner.

"Oh, of course, you will say you will but then we know you won't," they said in chorus.

Kate Adams thrust her hand in her apron pockets, pursed up her mouth in defiance, and replied:

'I dare, and what is more, I will ask him between this and to morrow afternoon."

Five young ladies were standing in a vine clad arbor in the garden at Judge Adams' residence. Four of them had dared the judge's daughter, Kate, the wildest romp that ever wore gaiters and tore dresses, to take advantage of the privileges leap year affords, and propose to Dick Walton, a rather stately, and, as the girls declared, "altogether unapproachable" young gentleman, then visiting, for a few weeks, her father. As the girls matured their plans, they failed to see a pair of grey eyes looking down upon them, nor did they hear the suppressed laugh which proceeded from behind the tangled shrubbery.

"But how are we to know?" queried the girls.

"Meet me here at half-past five to-morrow afternoon," replied Kate; and then, with merry leave taking, they separated for their several homes. Kate walked slowly towards the house, resolving in her mind the best mode of attack. Should she beard the lion in his den, or should she come upon him unawares, in some corner? She concluded that the latter was the best plan. As her form disappeared in the distance, the vines parted, and a young gentleman stepped through the aperture into the arbor. His eyes twinkled mischievously.

"Ah! bonnie Kate, you'll get caught in a trap of your own setting;" and he laughed outright.

Among four children, Kate was the only girl, and was spoiled in consequence. Not one of her three brothers could hunt, ride, fish, or whistle better than she. And yet, when she was in the parlor, there was not one of her young lady friends one whit prettier or more accomplished than mistress Kate. She danced beautifully, had a magnificent voice, and played and sung superbly; but at the bottom of it all she was a natural born coquette, and flirted wickedly with her male friends. Dick Walton, after a three weeks residence under her father's roof, had become desperately smitten, but, knowing her flirting propensities declined adding himself to her already long string of disconsolate adorers. Once in particular, when her father desired her to look uncommonly well, because of a certain elderly personage, whom he wished to call "son in law," she astonished them both by appearing before them with her arms akimbo, and a cigar between her lips. The old beau was so disenchanted that he then and there declined the honor of an alliance with Miss Kate, which so enraged the father that he ordered the suitor from the house.

That same day the young lady began her operations on Dick, but he eluded her. If she found him in the parlor, he made some pretext to leave the room. If, by chance, she met him in the garden, he immediately fled to the house. To go to his room she did not dare. So wearied out, she went to bed, determining to try again the next morning. She did not, for a moment, suppose he would even answer her. She imagined he would turn up his aristocratic proboscis and leave the house in disgust. Kate did not like the latter idea very well for, way down in the bottommost part of her heart, lay Dick's image.

The next morning she arose and dressed herself with scrupulous care. She had some misgivings about it though. It did not seem half as easy then as it did the day before. She let pass many opportunities, and it was one o'clock on the fatal afternoon before she mustered up courage to "do" the rather delicate business. Her father and mother were gone away, her brothers were taking a comfortable siesta, or gone hunting; the "lion" was lolling on the parlor sofa. Kate crept softly to the parlor door. There the enemy was, certainly not at all formidable looking. Perhaps she thought so, for she walked calmly in. The proprietor of the sofa looked up and bowed politely, but there was a roguish twinkle in his eyes, and he seemed to be trying to conceal a smile, for the corners of his mouth twitched and he made a motion to knock off an imaginary fly, which he thought had settled on his nose. But Kate did not observe this, for she was industriously studying the pattern of the carpet.

"Mr. Watson—" said Kate.

"That's me," said the occupant of the sofa, looking innocently unconscious.

Kate ignored his remark, and continued in an almost inaudible tone, but which he heard nevertheless.

"Mr. Walton, I am come—" Poor Kate stopped, unable to proceed.

"I am aware that you have. Proceed to business, my dear," and the creature actually rubbed his hands briskly together.

She looked up and faced him boldly, her cheeks blazing with shame and rage.

"I am come, sir, to take advantage of leap year: that is, being impressed with a sense of your superiority over my other male friends, and also being smitten with your fine manners and personal beauty, I have come to offer you my hand, and hope you will think enough of the offer to accept," she stammered.

"You may ask my pardon," said Dick, drawing his handkerchief before his eyes, and speaking in a subdued whisper.

Kate was thunderstuck. She had expected an indignant refusal. She proposed to him for the fun of the thing, and because the girls had dared her to do it.

"Barkis appears to be willin'," said she, desperately.

"Barkis *is* willin'," was the reply from the depths of the handkerchief.

"She may be, but I'm not," she cried fiercely.

"Yes, you are. Oh, dear, you've broke my virgin heart," cried Dick, in a tragic tone.

"Virgin fiddlesticks, quoth she, eyeing him suspiciously, and edging toward the parlor door.

"You've offered me your hand, and I'd take' em both if they weren't in your apron pockets," he howled.

A bright idea struck Kate. She would make love to him furiously, and he would retreat and leave the field.

"But I don't want you to marry me," wept Dick, his handkerchief still before his eyes.

"Why?" queried she.

"You re-a-a-a romp," he gasped.

"I am a lady," she replied, indignantly.

"You whistle, and jump, and fish, and actually, yes, actually shoot." Dick appeared to be having a hysteric fit.

"I'll shoot you!" and she made a dash for the door. But Dick was ahead of her, and, as her hand grasped the door knob he seized her wrists.

"You have already shot my heart full of Cupid's arrows," he exclaimed, giving her a look that caused her cheek to burn, and made her eyes drop in confusion,

"He led her unwillingly to the sofa, and sat down beside her. "Kate, I love you with my whole heart, and I ask you, in all sincerity to become Mrs Dick Walton." His voice was low and eager.

"But my unmaidenly conduct. I—I—" her lips quivered, and two great tears rolled down her face.

"If you were like other girls I would not care one whit for you; but, Kate, I love you because you dare do things others dare not do," he said, persuasively.

"You-you said I was a romp;" she was crying in earnest.

"Well, didn't you tell Sue Develin that I was a 'bear?"

"How do you know?" She stopped crying, and gazed at him in utter amazement.

"I listened, Miss," was the courageous reply.

"Indeed, and you heard—"

"The whole plot. I was behind the arbor, and, hearing my name mentioned, could not resist the desire of hearing your opinions about my illustrious self," Dick smiled, unconcernedly; then he continued.

"You may tell your companions that you ar engaged to that "horrid creature," and expect to become Mrs. Dick Walton in one month from to day." Kate blushed and attempted to release her hands, for Mr. and Mrs. Adams were coming, and that instant entered the parlor. Dick got up and announced Kate's surrender.

Mr. und Mrs. Adams congratulated them, kissed their daughter, shook hands, and, upon the whole seemed perfectly overjoyed at the way things had turned out.

Next day Kate met her companions and engaged them for bridesmaids, and a few weeks later every one of her friends received her wedding cards. Kate's advice to her companions is: "My proposal ended well; go and do like wise." To which we say, Amen!

ARNOLD'S TREASON.

We extract from the address of Professor Coppee, delivered to the graduating class of West Point, a graphic veration of the treason of Benedict Arnold, which, as one of the most impressive lessons of history, cannot be too frequently reviewed by American youth, or hearkened to by men of mature years: And now, gentlemen, let me spend the very short time allotted to me in elaborating one thought of common interest to cadets. I find the text in the words of our immortal Washington, and a few statistics of the Revolutionary history, doubtless well known to you all, must be given to elucidate it. On the 22d of September, 1780, General Arnold returned from his interview with Major Andrew, at and near the house of Joshua Hett Smith, to Beverly, and he made all preliminary arrangement for the surrender of this post, but without, as far as is known, taking any one into his confidence. On the 24th, the British were to come up the river and take West Point. This was well timed, as Washington was not expected to return from Hartford until the 26th. Most unexpectedly, however, he changed his plans and returned through Duchess county to Fishkill on the 24th. He stayed that night with the French Ambassador, who was there, and in happy ignorance of the snaky treason, whose final coil was being wound; he took saddle before dawn of the 25th, in order to reach General Arnold's headquarters in time to breakfast with the General and Mrs. Arnold, and then to inspect the works at West Point.

Some soldiers had gone before with Washington's baggage, to announce his purpose to Arnold; but as he approached Arnold's house, he turned off toward the river. Lafayette, who was riding with him, exclaimed: "General, that is the wrong way; you know Mrs. Arnold is waiting for us." Washington replied, in a pleasant way, "All the young men are in love with Mrs. Arnold," and added, "Go and take your breakfast, and tell Mrs. Arnold not to wait for me; that I will be there by and by." So the staff went to Arnold's house and took breakfast, the countenance of the host, cold blooded as was the man, being unable to conceal his secret trouble and misgivings. The British had not come, and there were no tidings. Washington had arrived two days sooner than he was expected. While at breakfast, Lieutenant Allen, of Arnold's command, came in with a letter. It was from below. He tore it open, expecting to read news of the enemy's movement up the river. Horror and astonishment; the tidings were from Major Jameson, that Major Andre was in his hands, a prisoner and a spy. Leaping from his seat, he announced to his guests that an urgent message called for his presence at West Point; and he left that as a message, should General Washington arrived before his return, he would return, he said, as soon as possible. He then went to his wife's room, and sent for her. In a few words he announced the necessity of going at once to the British lines. Leaving her in a swoon on the floor, he rushed out, mounted one of the horses of Washington's cavalcade in waiting at the door, galloped down a steep pathway to Beverly dock, got into his six-oared barge, and ordered the boarsmen to pull with a will for Teller's Point, promissing them an extra-ration of rum and a reward in money, and telling them that he was hurrying that he might transact his business there and return without delay to meet General Washington.

As they passed Teller's Point, and neared the Vulture man of-war, he spread his white handkerchief as a flag of truce, and reached the British ship, a traitor, in safety—a villain under protection which could not fail. It was a race for life, and he won it. Just after Arnold's flight Washington arrived at Beverly. On being told that Arnold had gone to West Point, he took a hasty breakfast, and hurried over to meet him there. As the boat approached the landing, Washington was surprised to find that there was no salute, and no guard turned out to receive him. Indeed, the commanding officer, Colonel Lamb, of the artillery, was leisurly strolling down the path as the barge landed. Confused when he saw the General-in Chief, he stammered out: "Had I any idea your Excellency was coming, I would have given your Excellency a proper reception." "Sir," exclaimed Washington, "is not General Arnold here?" "No, sir. He has not been here these two days, and I have not heard from him in that time." Astonished, and recurring to his old suspicions, Washington inspected the works and returned about noon to Arnold's house. There Hamilton met him with the proofs of the treason, all the papers taken in Andre's boot, which had by this time arrived. The messenger had arrived just four hours after Arnold's escape. Looking around him he turned to Knox and Lafayette, and said in a solemn, almost heart-broken manner: "Whom can we trust now?"

DRUNK.

Drunk! Drunk! mereiful heavens, what a fearful fact! O, man! did you ever pause and think how terrible that word sounds and what a world of unutterable anguish and misery it conjures up before the mind? Drunk! some, go with me to that beautiful cottage home yonder. The happy wife is busy with her household cares, and the sweet little children are all glee and happiness. The evening draws on apace, and mother and children begin to look out and watch for the approach of the noble husband and tender father; but, strange to say, he comes not. Night ascends her ebon throne, and spreads her dark mantle over the earth, and all nature sinks into the calm repose of slumber. The birds cease their songs, and the weary sons of toil for rest in

"Tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,"

and yet the husband comes not. Anxious thoughts crowd unbidden into the mind of the wife, and her heart trembles with fear, She despatches a messenger to find and bring home her husband. In a short time he returns home and hesitatingly informs her that he is drunk. God only knows the fearful agony that rends her heart, and fills her eyes with tears. No tongue can tell, nor language describe it. Had he been brought home a mangled, corpse, killed by some unforeseen accident, she could have bowed in humble reverence and resignation to the mysterious will of Divine Providence: but the awful announcement—drunk—pierces her heart as with a dagger, and a fearful cry of agony, wrung from her inmost soul, goes up to the Infinite Father for help. The night of anguish passes slowly away, and ever and anon the word drunk comes up as a fearful spectre and fills the soul with agony.

O, man! when the tempter holds out the wine cup, and invites you to drink and be merry, pause and think of the dear wife and little ones at home. Think what woe and misery it will bring to them, and how the fearful word drunk will rend their hearts with anguish too deep for utterance, and cause them to hide their faces in shame. For the sake of the loved ones at home, say to the tempter, "Get behind me Satan."

A few days ago I met a noble looking young man on the street reeling under the power of rum. The light of intelligence had faded from his eyes, and there was only the idiotic stare of drunkenness. I thought of his mother and sisters at home, and how the word drunk would startle them—how it would ring in the mother's ear as the death knell of her fondest hopes; how it would make her heart bleed! Drunk! See him, as he leans against a friendly house for support; he stands ready to fall into the open jaws of death and hell, unconscious of his approaching fate. Drunk! If the angels in heaven are capable of weeping they cover their faces in sorrow and weep over such a scene. Oh, young man, before you put the fearful beverage of hell to your lips, pause and think of the tender mother who watched over your helpless innocence, and of the fond sisters who love you as only a sister can love. Think of the anguish the word drunk will bring to their fond hearts, and dash the intoxicating cup from you. Shun it as you would avoid hell.

Friendly reader, come and look upon another picture. It is midnight. A hasty pull at the door bell arouses the inmates and brings them to the door. It is thrown open, and a company of men enter and lay the unconscious form of a man on the lounge. His eyes roll wildly, and every labored breath sends the foam from his mouth. The mother's heart is chilled with fear as she recognizes the form of a loved son. But oh, horrors! what anguish rends her soul, and how her heart sinks within her mind. DRUNK! Oh, the agony of that moment of sorrow! She would give a thousand worlds, if they were at her command, if she could blot out the fact, but this is impossible. Oh, young man, remember that it is a fearful thing thus to trample under foot the claims that God and man have upon you. Drunk! Let that never be said of you again.

BULLS AND BLUNDERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The *Advertisers' Gazette* makes the following collection of this class of literary curiosities:

A Wisconsin paper says: During a fierce thunder storm near Mount Desert, the lightning came down through the roof of a house and a bed, upon which lay a husband and wife, throwing the man out of bed, thence into the cellar and out through the drain, and then plowed up the ground to the barn-yard, where it killed a cow."

A Connecticut editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-bye with a shot gun."

The Salt Lake *Vidette* has the following: "Correction—Instead of 'people all very lousy,' in a letter from Crystal Park the other day, read, 'people are very busy.'"

The strongest man has just been heard from. He was lecturing to a female assembly at the West, and an editor thus describes the scene: "Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man."

The *Independent*, in speaking of a new steam brewery in the town, remarks: "We are glad to see important articles manufactured at home, at greatly reduced prices."

An account of the fire at Barnum's, which was telegraphed from New York, congratulates the country on "the escape of the female giantess." We think a male giantess would be a still greater curiosity.

A Western editor in one of his papers, says: "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside."

The Springfield *Republican* tells of a horse which ran away in that city, "throwing the driver out and cutting a severe gash in one of his hind legs."

The *World* says that "ex-Governor Andrew was born in 1818, previous to which event he had two strokes of appoplexy, one in 1804 and the other in 1800."

The classic London *Spectator* makes a curious slip when it speaks of Matilda Griggs, who "was stabbed by a lover to whom she had borne a child in thirteen places.

A notice of a recent steamboat explosion in a Western papers ends as follows: "The Captain swam ashore. So did the chamber-maid; she was insured for $15,000, and loaded with iron."

An editor, referring to a patent metallic air-tight coffin, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

A political paper in Minnesota, in advocating the election of its candidate, says that its "standard bearer, Charles E. Flandrau, has twice laid down his life to save Western Minnesota from being devastated by the Indians." Its opponents thinks a *dead* corpse (!) after all a suitable candidate for a dead party."

From the Nevada *Trespass* we clip an account of a meeting held in San Francisco by the poor citizens who were trying to obtain free grants of land from the State: "Judge Turner, of Nevada, in addressing the meeting, had occasion to say that 'if the *bold-hearted*, landless men of San Francisco would work together and exercise the right of petition and discussion, they would each of them, ere long, have a little home for his children.' Imagine Judge Turner's consternation on reading in the *Bulletin* the next morning, that he said: 'If the *bald-headed* landlords of San Francisco would work together, they would each of them, ere long, heave a little more land for their children."

A Syracuse printer, in setting up a book publisher's advertisement, construed one of Dickens' works thus: "'Barney,' by Rudge—$1 50."

Benjamin Franklin, once putting to press a form of the Common Prayer, the letter "c" in the following passage dropped out unperceived by him: "We shall be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared, to the horror of the devout worshippers, the passage read: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye."

A religious paper noticed, by an odd typographical error, that "a new church has been founded at Elizabeth, N. J., under suspicious circumstances." The *suspicious* was a misprint for *auspicious.*

A reporter for a London paper wrote the verdict of a coroner's jury: "Died from hemorrhage," and the public gained the information the next day that the deceased "died from her marriage."

ARISTOCRATIC PRIDE.

Among all the varied forms and phases in which pride exhibits itself to the public, there is none more disgusting and ridiculous than that aristocratic or dandied form which it assumes in the persons of those who seem to consider it an indignity to be seen laboring with their hands, or performing any of the drudgeries of life. They think it above the dignity of a gentleman, in which character they would like to be considered, to soil their delicate fingers with a 'mean employment,' as they would call such employment as most men engage in to earn, with honesty, their daily bread. These men of starch and perfume, would look upon it as an everlasting disgrace to be surprised by their consequential acquaintances in the act of rolling a wheelbarrow through the streets in the transaction of necessary business, as the immortal Franklin used to do through the streets of Philadelphia, or in carrying provisions from the market, or in tilling the land. This foolish pride is often a heavy tax, levied upon the purse of its possessor, for, often do we see such a person, in order to keep up appearances, expend his money, and subjecting himself almost to starvation, and to every domestic inconvenience, to prevent his pride being mortified, and to support his fancied dignity. Such dandied fops are the mere insects of society, as perfectly useless as the guilded butterfly which hovers about the flowers in the sunshine of summer, but is swept away by the cold blasts of autumn.

MEN WITHOUT TRADES.

In a recent conversation with Doctor Gibon, private Secretary of Gov. Geary, we learned a curious fact concerning crime and men without trades and professions. Dr. Gibon has been paying particular attention lately, to the application daily and almost hourly made for Executive clemency and pardon. Those not acquainted with the burdensome routine of Executive duty in this respect, cannot possibly form any idea of the embarrassment, the harrowing solicitude and the overwhelming responsibility of properly wielding the pardoning power. The curious part of Dr. Gibon's statement is, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, young convicts are men without trades or professions, who have been left by their parents to reach maturity without having undergone the discipline and the training acquired while learning a trade or studying a profession. When parents or friends applying for pardon for such offenders, have been asked why they were not taught trades the reply has been vouchsafed—"*He was too weak;*" "*He was too sensitive,*" or "*He thought it was beneath him.*" Too weakly, too sensitive, too proud to learn a trade, but not too proud to keep out of the penitentiary! Of course we do not pretend to assert that learning a trade or profession is the sure way to keep out of doing wrong. There are great rascals among mechanics and professional men. But the man who has a trade or profession, is always the most independent, and has fairer prospects at hand of permanent success in life. And what is also true, in this connection, in a practical way, is the lack of skilled labor in the United States. American boys for the last ten years have been loath to learn trades. Too many of them desire to wield yard sticks instead of hammers, saws and planes. The consequence now is, that skilled labor is scarce, and that the best places in our workshops are filled by foreigners. By some kind of teaching we must reform this evil. There must be more encouragement for boys to learn trades—and the mechanical vocation must be dignified and elevated, by being recognized as worthy the study and the acquirement of the most intelligent and the most favored in every community. We met a lad a day or two since from a neighboring village, who was on his way to enter one of the large machine shops in Philadelphia to learn a trade. He had an education to fit him for any profession, and when he reaches his majority he will become the possessor of a competency; nevertheless, the native good sense of the boy, backed by the practical advice of an older brother, induced him to learn a trade, and we predict that that boy will become a man of responsibility and influence in any community blessed hereafter, with his citizenship.

Doctor Gibon's observations and conclusions on this subject are sound and practical. He thinks if more boys learn trades, future Governors of the Commonwealth will have less applications for pardons to dispose of.—*State Guard.*

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—Socrates, *at an extreme age, learned to play musical* instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Bœcaucia was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the great masters of the Tuscan dialect—Dante and Petrarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and Law studies.

Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memories of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek until he was past the age of fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits until he had reached his fiftieth year.

Accroso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered, that if indeed he began it late, he could, therefore, master it the sooner.

Dryden in his sixty-eighth year commenced the translation of the Illiad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

EASILY SUITED.—The other day a young gentlemen from the country stepped into Landis' Jewelry store in Shippensburg, and informed the proprietor that his occupation was that of a carpenter, and he desired to get a bosom pin emblematical of that profession. The obliging jeweller looked over his stock, and finding nothing else, showed him a very fine masonic pin. The young man looked at it carefully. "Yes," he said, "that is it. There is the compass and the square; I use both of them, but why didn't they put a saw in it? It's first rate as far as it goes. Hellow! there's a G there, what does that stand for?"

The jeweler didn't know.

The man studied it carefully for a moment, and a bright thought struck him. His face flashed as if he had made a discovery.

"I have it," he said; "it's all right; G stands for gimlet. That will do. I'll take it."

There was a little touch of sadness in his voice as he pinned the emblem on his coat and went away muttering:

"Square, compass and gimlet. I do wish there was a saw, though."

PITHOLE ANGELS.—The Tionesta *Bee* gets off the following: "In a neighboring village lives a family who recently emigrated from Pithole, and which contains among other members two little girls, Annie and Minnie, aged respectively four and eight years. One night, a short time since, as her mother put Annie to bed, she told her 'to be a good girl, go to sleep, and the angels would come and watch her all through the night.' Little Annie's sleep was as sound as the nature of the case would admit, her tender flesh being a rare feast for the miniature snapping turtles that infested her bed. The next morning when her mother came up to take her out of bed, she gave the following opinion of the angels: 'Mother I don't like them angels. I don't want them to watch me any more, they bite me so.' 'Oh, mother! mother!' exclaimed Minnie, 'I know what kind of angels them is; them is Pithole angels.'

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

PERFECT PRINTING.

Some people of extremely sensitive perceptions are made nervous by a typographical error in their newspaper. They regard the printer as a machine whose fingers should be made of steel and whose physical condition should be always perfect, and accordingly they expect perfection, nothing less, as the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Those who believe that Providence interferes with American politics, may find a perfect parallel for the hardening of Pharoah's heart in the action of the National Democratic Convention. Nothing, it seems, can teach the professional politician to understand the spirit of the people. The men who governed the New York Convention are the ablest and shrewdest of schemers: there is no trick that they do not understand, no wire that they cannot pull; they have raised political intrigue to the dignity of a fixed science. Yet these unsurpassed managers of the masses, whose highest object is success, have this week deliberately determined upon their own ruin. They have made a Presidential ticket which the people will not only refuse to accept, but which they will throw aside with indignation. Victory was perhaps not to be by any means achieved by the Democracy but they have spurned even the chance of obtaining it.

The history of that Great Convention is one of utter indecision and incapacity. Notwithstanding its assumption of courage, the Convention stood paralyzed by that grand popular uprising which placed Grant at the head of the Republican party. From the first it was evident that it did not know where it should find the David to send forth against the giant. Every State had its candidate. Connecticut proposed English; New Jersey, Parker; New York, Church; Ohio, Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Packer; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Wisconsin, Doolittle; Missouri, Blair; Indiana, Hendricks; Maine, Hancock; Michigan, Reverdy Johnson; and besides these were Ewing, Hoffman, Frank Pierce, McClellan, Chase, Seymour, of Connecticut, and Adams. The Convention required five days to finish its work; it did not even adopt a platform till the third day, and balloted two days more before it could make its ticket. The events of the struggle we need not review. It is enough that Pendleton's slow rise and swift decline, the quick jump of Hancock to the front from 33 votes to 144, Hendrick's advance from 2 to 87, and the numberless changes and counter-changes attending, showing that the Democratic party was without a candidate, and scarcely dared to make one. As we anticipated, Pendleton could not nominate himself, but in the end his friends decided the question. The West has revenged itself for the defeat of its favorite, by offering up Horatio Seymour as a sacrifice in November. And when Ohio gave its unanimous vote for Seymour, the whole Convention, wearied and bewildered, followed pell-mell, in despair of obtaining any better solution of its difficulties. His nomination proves the entire subjugation of the Democracy to a few masters of political strategy. Horatio Seymour is neither the choice of his party, nor was he the real choice of the Convention. His nomination is the result of one of the neatest bits of strategy known in American politics. After the lions had fought till they were crippled and exhausted, the fox, who presided over the contest and awarded to each fair play, descended into the arena and appropriated the spoils. "I will not be your candidate," said Mr. Seymour: "I dare not, must not, cannot, won't." But he *is* the Democratic candidate; and, interesting as the singular changes of the Convention are, we will pass them by, and briefly give our opinions of the issues his nomination presents.

Above all things, this is apparent—that the opposition of Seymour to Grant makes all compromise between the two great parties impossible. They stand apart like Calpe and Abyla, frowning acress the gulf, in absolute separation, antagonistic and irreconcilable forever. During the war Democracy was not more opposed to Republicanism than this nomination has made it now, and as then there were no third party in which the doubtful or indifferent could take refuge, so now every voter must make a positive choice. By this act of the Convention the Democracy have lost that which of all things they most dreaded—a new battlefield, a new leader, new banner, and another cause. Strategy, they boast of? It is not strategy to choose the position the enemy would have dictated—to go as McClellan did from Richmond back to Harrison's Landing, or to retreat as Pemberton did into Vicksburg, where the entrenchments that keep the enemy out are the prison bars behind which an army starves. Were not the living issues of the day sufficiently unfortunate for the Democracy? Would it not have hard work enough to extenuate and defend its course since the close of the war, Andrew Johnson's policy of usurpation, and all those crimes for which he was righteously impeached and wickedly acquitted? Because these issues can by neither party be put aside, and because the welfare of the country demands their final settlement, we desired that Andrew Johnson himself should finish the battle he had begun. If the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional, let the man who had vetoed them, and refused to execute them, be the champion of his own theory. If impartial suffrage is a wrong to the South, let the man who betrayed the negro lead the legions who would claim him anew. If the President, by authority of the Constitution, has imperial powers to govern, which the representatives of the people cannot limit, then let the man who defied Congress meet it at the polls. The Convention shrank from this; yet it has a harder battle to fight with Horatio Seymour for a leader than it could have had with Andrew Johnson; for Seymour is all that Johnson is, and more. By all that he has said and done since the end of the war, he is as thoroughly opposed to the plan of reconstruction laid down by the North as even the President is; he is as earnest an enemy of impartial suffrage, the only security which the North possesses in the States which rebelled; he is, upon all the issues which are involved in reconstruction, entirely upon Johnson's side;—therefore, the party has evaded nothing in nominating him, while a glance will show how vast is the additional burden it has assumed.

Horatio Seymour not only represents the enmity of the Democratic party to the Northern plan of the reconstruction of the Union, but also its enmity to the Union itself. He stands pre-eminently among those Democratic leaders who, during the war, stood nearer to the Rebellion than they did to the Government. As it was McClellan's shame that the South affected to consider him our greatest general, and that rebel soldiers protested against his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, so it is the shame of Seymour that for him the enemies of the country had no abuse, and that it was to his election in 1864 that they looked for encouragement. When Jefferson Davis spoke of the infamous Vandals of the North, it was not to Mr. Seymour that he alluded; and when the rebel drums came rolling up through Pennsylvania toward New York, Mr. Seymour had little reason to tremble at the sound. The instinct of the South sharpened by growing despair, recognized him and his friends as their allies; for though he never struck an open blow for the Rebellion, who shall tell us what honest stroke he ever made for the Union? Grouchy when he lagged behind at Waterloo, was as truly the ally of Wellington as if he had worn the British uniform; and we doubt if Mr. Seymour could have done the Union as much harm, had he been its open enemy in Richmond, as he did do it, professing to be its friend in New York. Who has forgotten his speeches in 1861, when he blamed the North equally, at least, with the South, for the woes which the South alone had brought upon the country? And who does not remember how, in 1864, when he demanded that New York should re-elect him her Governor, he openly announced that the Rebellion was as far from being conquered then as it was at Bull Run, pointed to the credit of the Confederacy in London and Paris as proof that the Union cause was hopeless, and held the Republican party, which in spite of his efforts was crushing the Rebellion, responsible for the national debt? He, too presided over the Convention which declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded "the immediate cessation of hostilities." And even while he was making these speeches to the Democracy, Grant was holding Lee's army motionless in Richmond, grasping the Rebellion by the throat, while Sherman was annihilating Johnston in Georgia, and preparing for his march to the sea, and Sheridan was whirling Early up the Shenandoah. Mr. Seymour is an orator whose eloquence bewitches and persuades; yet it needed mightier magic than his to convince the American people that the Rebellion was triumphant when they beheld it tottering to its grave, and that the war should be abandoned in the very crisis of victory.

These things the people will not forget, and if they were willing to do so, the New York Convention has forced them to remember. By the nomination of Seymour, the Democratic party has revived the issues of the war itself, and has challenged comparisons that will be terrible and fatal. In placing Seymour against Grant, it has placed the Rebellion against the Union.

This is but a mere glance at the issues made up in the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and to others almost equally essential we can but allude. But no one can fail to see that this campaign is also to be a battle between the Politicians and the People. A dozen men, who met quietly in a parlor on Wednesday night, dictated the nomination of Seymour—they made him what he is. But what man, what political oligarcy, what Convention, shall dare to claim the credit of the nomination of Grant? He was chosen by the People; their irresistable might left the Chicago Convention not even the shadow of a choice. Grant is the leader of the nation itself, and represents not only its triumph over the Rebellion, but its firm resolve that the causes of Rebellion—Slavery in any form, and Party Spirit—shall not be permitted to survive.—*Wilke's New York Spirit of the Times.*

CHASE AND THE COPPERHEADS.

The Chase men consider themselves so grossly insulted by the copperhead convention, that the central Chase Association having its headquarters in New York, and composed largely of conservative Democrats, met on Thursday after the nomination and adopted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The Central Chase Association, composed of Conservative Democrats and Republicans, who were displeased with the radical tendencies of the Republican party and the Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy and who hoped that the leaders of the Fourth of July Convention would rise superior to the old and effete policies of the party, and would nominate a statesman in accordance with the existing and accomplished political facts; having had that illusion dispelled by the adoption of a repudiation platform and the nomination of a consistent opponent of the war and its results, do.

Resolve to recommend the indorsement of Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President of the United States by the Central Chase Club, believing that they more truly represent the views of a majority of the loyal citizens of the United States than the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

Judging the future by the past, our copperhead friends are welcome to all the comfort they can glean from last years election in this State. In 1863 they carried the State by about three thousand majority! In 1864 in the Presidential Campaign, though in the darkest days of the war we swept it with a most triumphant Republican majority. The present campaign is of a similar character and the issues, with Seymour, the friend and advocate of the rebellion and the friend of the New York rioters as the copperhead candidate, are precisely the same, and we give our copperhead cotemporaries fair notice to prepare for a similar defeat.

Among the Delegates to the New York Convention was Gen. Forrest, the Rebel hero of the Fort Pillow massacre. He was in the right place.

The Bloated Bondholders."—The Sub-Treasury in wall street is now engaged in paying off the July gold interest on the five-twenty bonds, and the the New York *Times* thinks the lines of men and women who may be seen daily waiting for their interest forms an instructive spectacle for the repudiating Pendletonians. They will observe how small a proportion of the bond holders, after all, look any ways *bloated*, and how few of them drive after their interest in gorgeous carriages and how very few need a cart to convey their gold to their homes. They will observe what a very large number of them have but one or two coupons from bonds of a small denomination—say from $500 bonds or $1,000 bonds, and they will discover how many of them receive from $60 to $120 as their half yearly income from their shall investments. They will notice how plainly attired most of them are, and how promptly they depart after getting the small sums due to attend to the pressing duties of life. If the repudiating Pendletonian should take the trouble to get acquainted with a few of them, he would probably find that they happened to be small traders, or mechanics, or clerks, or workingmen, or professional people, who had invested their scanty savings in the Government funds at a time when the country was in pressing need of their assistance. After such a view of the bloated bondholders, and such an idea of the people who hold the greater part of the National securities, the Pendletonian Democrats would perhaps come to wiser and honester conclusions.—*Baltimore American.*

Republican Recruits.—The *Nation*, referring to the passage of Mr. Cobb's resolution by Butler and others, says:

It only confirms the opinion we have long entertained, and which we have repeatedly, at the cost of much obloquy, ventured to express, that some of the recruits which the Republican party enlisted during the war will kill it before long, if it does not manage to give them a discharge, It is in its very constitution a moral party; it cannot live by tricks and knavery; and yet it has been allowing itself for some time past to be frequently influenced, by men who know no other arts in politics. It must be remembered, too, that during the past two months it has been the fashion with the party hacks to place the Butlers, Cobbs, and Logans far above the Trumbulls, Fessendens, and Grimeses, and a portion of these hacks are still doing all they dare to heighten this contrast to the disadvantage of the latter.

Henry Clay Dean, a Copperhead politician, in a speech recently delivered in Iowa is reported to have said that "*one armed and one legged soldiers, thrust under our noses as objects of charity, are fit carcasses for the gallows.*" Boys in blue, make a note of this.

It is a very prevalent opinion among Copperheads generally. It is of the same character with the repudiation scheme, which would result in withholding pensions from these crippled braves and the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of our common liberty.

Opinions of the New York Papers.

We can give no countenance to this retrogade movement of the Democratic party. The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey, and China: for they all recognize the necessity of shiaing their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymore is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan,—[*Herald.*

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Seymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has ruined his standing by his recent surrender to the enemy The ticket, therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will assuredly disgust the non-partisan element, without whose support the Democracy would, under any circumstances, strive in vain.—[*Times.*

Mr. Seymour is a skillful political gambler and a cunning demagogue. In all matters of a partisan character he mistakes falsehood for fact, with an affectation of religious sincerity, which is little less than exasperating to all men who are capable of recognizing a lie when they hear it told. He has all of Johnson's low cunning, with Buchanan's accomplishment and cowardice. It is difficult to conceive of any character whose accession to the Presidency would place the Government in hands so weak, unsteady, factious and corrupt, or do so much to plunge the country into anarchy, rebelion and civil war.—[*Tribune.*

Mr. Seymor is strong with his party in and out of the State. He will exhaust the last Democratic vote in the South. He is not the man, how ever, to draw a single Republican. To every principle of the Republican party he has been in life-long antagonism. He never uttered a single word in favor of free soil or the emancipation of an enslaved race. He is just the man to rally the whole force of the Republican party to Grant, and to make party lines close and well defined.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The work of the convention which adjourned yesterday is a failure. Its platform alone or its candidates alone ought to be sufficient to defeat the hopes of the party they represent, Both are singularly weak, taken singly; and their union is most unfortunate for both, the platform and the candidates being so incongrous that each must weaken the other.—*Evening Post.*

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The following Amnesty Proclamation has been issued by the President:

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest subjugation nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the Government should cease; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863 on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, and on the seventh day of September, 1867; and

Whereas, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder; and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, It is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and

Whereas, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances and presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by any unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

What is a Tariff?

While the subject is before Congress it may be well to answer this question in as plain a manner as possible, so that the most illiterate may understand it. A tariff is a law which imposes a tax upon goods, wares, merchandise and commodities, being the products of foreign countries, which are brought or sent into this country for consumption. These taxes or duties are collected by officers of the Government, at the port or place of entry, by making all the goods pass through custom houses, where they are examined, valued and retained until the charges are paid. So ancient is this practice, and so generally has it been used by all Governments and in every country, that it has obtained the name of custom, and the dues collected are called customs. For the support of government large revenues are needed, and it has been found that a tariff is the easiest and least expensive, and also the least burdensome way of obtaining supplies. A law of this nature, framed only for the purpose of obtaining such a supply, and nothing more, is a tariff for revenue, and if revenues are not obtained in this way they must generally be raised from taxes imposed directly upon the people.

It happens, however, that citizens of a country are obliged in many ways to render services and make contributions, if not directly for the support of the Government, then for the benefit of society, which is a tax upon their industry, and increases the cost of its products above that of some similar foreign commodity. It also happens that a particular industry introduced in a country may have the effect, if successful, of making valuable its coal, ores, wool and other useful material; or compete with and eventually cheapen the price of an imported article; or contribute something essential to the national defence and independence; or tend to sustain and render profitable other important industries. Yet when newly attempted its product cannot find a market because of the lower cost of a similar commodity of foreign manufacture. In such cases, to place the foreign goods upon the same footing with respect to taxes as the domestic, or to foster the infancy of an important and promising industry, an additional duty above what will produce revenue is imposed upon the foreign commodity, and *this makes a tariff which is protective.* Every civilized country in the world, at this day, maintains laws for these purposes, and enforces a protective tariff.

Another reason for such legislation may be given. It may happen that in one country workingmen are well paid, intelligent and free, and therefore the product of their labor is more costly than that of foreign workmen, who are degraded and enslaved. This is the case at present in the United States of America, and this is the principal necessity for maintaining a protective tariff. It is to defend American workmen against the competition of the under paid—the pauper laborer of less favored lands. A protective tariff is, therefore, simply a protection to home industry, and its object is to reserve the national markets for the labor of the nation.—*Morning Post.*

Surgical Separation of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the notice of the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828, by Captain Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centres of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary routine of a farmer's daily life. Each of them is now the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is, that having reached such an advanced age (59 years) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, What are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? It will be remembered in pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughly normal and perfectly vitalized integument, some ten or twelve inches in circumference, situated near the vital organs, and in close proximity to the heart and lungs; and the connection is so intimate that each seems to be thoroughly an organized portion of the other, as much so as any of the ordinary members of a naturally constituted human body. Sensation, nervous impression, mental phenomena, morbid, physical and nervo-mental conditions, all show a most perfect psychical unity in this wonderful dual physical existence. The question in regard to the result of an operation is no new one, but soon after their first appearance in London and Paris it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto, we believe, led to the abandonment of the project. Has the science of surgery so rapidly advanced that to day successful results can be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago? We understand they contemplate visiting Paris for the purpose of having the operation performed.—*New York Tribune.*

At Bowling Green, Ky., a village historic with the graves of thousands of Union Soldiers, and yet girdled with the breastworks of Buell and Rosecrans, was murdered last Saturday a returned Union Soldier of Kentucky—his crime the wearing of the blue. He was killed on his own threshold, in the presence of his wife, who too was fired on and wounded. Such is Democracy at home.

Condition of Arkansas.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Little Rock:

"The negro is gradually setting down into better habits of industry than at first, when freedom was suddenly thrust upon him. He is learning that freedom does not mean license or laziness, but industry, thrift, economy and progressive manhood. But it is doubtless true that, for a long time to come, years, and perhaps generations, he will need the guiding hand of the white man. He seems to lack the power originate, to plan—he has fine executive ability in the industrial world, but lacks practical genius, and in this primitive condition naturally looks to the white man. His moral, social, industrial, in a word, all his habits are improving. He is doing better work this year than last, and more of it—looks less to the Freedman's Bureau for help than heretofore, and is becoming more self reliant. It may now be regarded as a fact pretty well settled that the negro will prosper if properly trated.

"The colored population of Arkansas is about one-third of the whole population of the State. Before the war the aggregate was something over five hundred thousand. It holds its own since the war. The registered colored vote was more than one-third. Some of the whites were disfranchised.

"The laws already blocked out by the Legislature are good in themselves, and should give general satisfaction, and probably will, when the people are familiarized with their practical workings. The principal dissatisfaction, however, comes from that class who have held office for a long time, and it is not to be expected such will feel satisfied.

"The old legislation of the State was ruinous to every interest of the State, especially the educational interests thereof—school fouds and school lands were wasted—land grants squandered. Legislation was too much in the hands of lawyers, and the people have got to think that any change would be an improvement. The negroes understand pretty well how to vote for their own interest: very few are led off or deceived in the matter of voting. The Democratic party expected to control the late colored vote, but signally failed.

"From all I can learn, if the question of returning the colored people to slavery were submitted to a vote of the State, it would fail by an overwhelming majority—and this, doubtless, is the case generally throughout the South. Some politicians would vote them back, but not the people. The negroes would, perhaps, fall back into idleness if left to themselves: the labors of the Bureau have been of incalculable good in this regard."

Death of Samuel Lover, the Irish Novelist.

A cable despatch announces the death of Samuel Lover, the well-known Irish novelist, artist, song-writer and lecturer, at the age of seventy one. Mr. Lover was born in Dublin in 1797, and was brought up in a commercial house; but finding business an uncongenial pursuit he gave it up and adopted that of literature. Mr. Lover, however, not only wrote well both in prose and verse, sang his own songs with unction and taste, and lectured in an off-hand dashing way, upon topics more or less humorous, but he also painted with no mean skill, and some of his miniatures were exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, to which metropolis he soon after removed and began his literary career as a contributor to the journals and magazines. He wrote the attractive and widely-known songs of "Rory O'More," "The Angel's Whisper," "Molly Bawn" and the "Four Leaved Shamrock," besides many others of scarcely less popularity. Mr. Lover also wrote several capital Irish novels, including the inimitable chronicle of "Handy Andy," "Treasure Trove" and "Rory O'More," which he dramatized from his song of that name Mr. Lover came to this country some years since, and delivered a series of semi-humorous lectures, interspersed with his songs, which were very entertaining as well as pecuniarily successful. In 1856 the British Government awarded him a pension of one hundred pounds a year, since which time he has lived in retirement, though not altogether in idleness, as he has from time to time given the public something from his pen through the columns of the English periodicals. In private life Mr. Lover was a good specimen of the genial Irish gentleman.

A Commercial View of the Crops.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 1st instant thus speaks of the wheat harvest and other crops:

Wheat has been harvested pretty generally in all the States south of the Ohio river, and also in the southern portion of Illinois. The yield is not very heavy, but the quality is generally highly spoken of. In portions of Indiana the weevil has done considerable damage, but this does not extend over a large district. The accounts from the entire Union, with an exception here and there, as regards the crops, are generally favorable, more generally so than has been the case for many years. The indications of an abundant corn crop are quite favorable, and should this be the case a large increase in the pork crop may be looked for the coming season, because the supply of stock hogs will be unusually large, for not only was the supply left over from last season large, farmers not having fatted them because of the high price of corn and the comparative low price of pork, but the increase since then has been liberal, so that the number now in the Western States, it will be seen must be unusually large.

The Lee family, celebrated as it is in the history of the country, has had more distinguished members than have been duly credited to it. One of these was the late Mr. Alfred Lee, an extensive flour and grain merchant of Georgetown, and half brother of General Robert E. He bought his time as a slave, started business in Georgetown thirty-five years ago, reared a large family, was loyal through the great rebellion, and ever the generous friend in their need, and won the regerd of the people by his personal worth and honor. By eminent business ability he so overcame the obstacles to wealth placed in the path of colored men as to leave some $300,000 to family and friends. Considering that his brother, though "a Virginia gentleman," is now a used-up played out commander of rebellious armies, black Alfred makes a very fair comparison with white Robert.

The Divison of Texas.—Congress has the power to divide Texas into five States; but only with the consent of the people; and they are not likely soon to give their consent. The petition of the Texas Convention asks that three States and one Territory be formed. Texas would, according to the boundaries assigned, have thirty-seven thousand four hundred square miles and four hundred thousand people; Navarro, sixty thousand square miles and four hundred thousand people; Alamo, fifty-seven thousand square miles and two hundred thousand people. The proposed Territory would have but six thousand people. Few people know what an empire Texas is. It would make twenty five New Hampshires, or more than five New Yorks, or nearly six Pennsylvanias. It is nearly three times as large as the Island of Great Britain, and nearly half as large again as France.

TO LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned offer for sale on reasonable terms, one of BLANDY'S FIRST CLASS PATENT PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS, to which is attached two 42 inch circular and one lath saw. The above mill is nearly new, not having been in actual operation over six months. Everything belonging to said mill is in good running order. For further particulars address

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
june29:4t Hopewell; Bedford co., Pa.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap11:9:1y.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stand Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A dinner was given in London in honor of Henry W. Longfellow by the American artist, Albert Bierstadt, on last week. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Admiral Farragut, and other distinguished men were present.

The Louisiana Legislature has elected William P. Kellogg United States Senator for the long term, and John S. Harris United States Senator for the short term.

The Republicans of Maine have unanimously re-nominated their popular Governor, J. L. Chamberlain, for re-election. He will carry the State by an old-fashioned majority against all opposition.

If Horatio Seymour can be elected President over Ulysses S. Grant, then the patriot blood poured out like water at Gettysburgh, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and in the advance to Richmond, was shed in vain.

Prime Minister Beust has written a sharp note in reply to the recent Allocution on the state of religion in Austria. He says the intermeddling of the Pope with the domestic legislation of Austria is a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

The differences which divide the Republican party in Philadelphia, on the subject of District Attorney, are about to be adjusted by the withdrawal of both Mann and Hazlehurst, and the nomination of a new man. This is sensible.

Both the Senators from Florida have taken their seat in the U. S. Senate; and, horrible to relate, they sit on the Republican side! The new Representative does the same thing in the House. That's what's the matter with Congressional Reconstruction!

Gov. Geary has been strongly urged to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of making a new registry law. The Governor is opposed to the measure, considering that it would have the appearance of having been enacted in a partisan spirit.

Johnson's proclamation of general Amnesty, issued on the 4th inst., pardons every Rebel except Jeff. Davis. Breckinridge, who has recently returned to Canada, may now be able to participate in the Presidential campaign—of course on the Rebel side.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in the West. In many places it is over, and generally it is drawing to a close. We have no new developments as to the result. The reports, with a few exceptions, confirm previous advices. We may now safely say a good crop of wheat has been secured—good in quality and good in quantity.

The coalition between the Democratic party and the Blair family is one of the most remarkable political movements of the age. Blair brings to the support of his new friends probably three votes; his own, and his father and brother's. If ever he has an opportunity to do so he will betray and sell out his new-found friends. He is a political renegade, who has not the respect or confidence of a single man in the nation.

Judge James and his assistants have at last, after much labor, succeeded in revising, simplifying and arranging the military laws of the United States. The law of patents and copyrights has also been condensed. We shall hail the day with pleasure when the work of codification has fairly been achieved in Pennsylvania. It would be difficult to find in any State of the Union such a jumble as our statutes present. They are a formidable perplexity to lawyers, and an absolute terror to unprofessional people who have occasion to examine them.

The Republican State Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Wednesday of last, week and nominated Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, for Governor. The vote stood Griswold 247,—Horace Greeley 95, and 36 scattering. Mr. Griswold is one of the most popular men in the State, and his nomination will secure the success of the ticket, and ensure Seymour's defeat for President in his own State.

From Madrid we learn that Generals Dulce and Serrano, with five other officers of equal rank, were placed under arrest a few days since, charged with conspiring with other well known military men to revolutionize the government and place the Duke de Montpensier, brother-in-law of the Queen, on the throne. The royal duke has been "requested" to leave the country. It is said that the "intrigue" has been effectually baffled by the prompt action of Isabella's Cabinet.

The nomination of Seymor and Blair falls like a wet blanket upon the Democracy of Kansas. The *State Journal*, which was supposed to look favorably on the Chase movement on the basis of equal suffrage to every citizen of the Republic, black and white, male and female, declares the Democratic party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the grave, rather than regeneration and the new birth.

The bill relative to counting the electoral votes, passed the Senate at a late hour last evening. It is as follows: *Be it enacted, &c:* That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, and which States are not now represented in Congress, shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any such States unless at the time prescribed by law for choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf, shall have since the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State government under which the State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled do representation in Congress pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material:

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School, will begin, in BEDFORD, MONDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1868, and continue eleven weeks, closing with a County Institute. All the Common School branches, together with such other, as students may be prepared to study, will be taught.

Terms, including vocal music, $6, to be paid in advance.

Boarding $3 per week.

Persons wishing to attend, should be present at the opening. H. W. FISHER,
3july, 4w. Co., Supt.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. Mendenhall, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

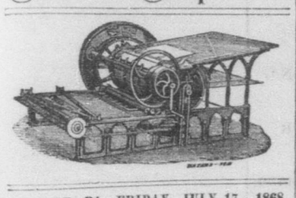
PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, instead of being gum, as is the case in most pumps, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it the most durable of any pump yet patented. There is no packing about it, consequently it cannot get out of order. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes, the water dropping, the moment you stop pumping, back to the level with the water in the well. It is simply constructed, durable and cheap. It will force water any distance. It is easily worked, and can be used, by att

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar:27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The third regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of Bedford Borough, will be held in the COURT ROOM, on the evening of July 25th, 1868, at eight o'clock. Able Speakers from abroad may be expected to address the meeting. The Republican Band will be in attendance. The ladies are cordially invited to be present.

JACOB BARNHART,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec. President.

Local Affairs.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services at the Court House during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A WANT.—Huntingdon rejoices in the completion of a public Town Hall. Bedford has no such building, present or prospective. A great want would be supplied by the erection of a suitable Hall in this place.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at Burn's Mills, a few miles West of Schellsburg. William Burnett a merchant at that place has been appointed Post Master.

LOOK OUT.—The Huntingdon papers announce several daring burglaries as having been committed in that place, wherein private dwellings were entered and money taken. At this season of the year trampers are plenty, and our citizens might do well to keep their doors fastened.

WANTED a good, industrious and energetic agent to canvass Bedford County with a profitable agency. Constant employment and good wages will be given. Further particulars can be had on application at the Inquirer office. tf.

DESPONDENT.—"We might as well quit; we're gone up," was the exclamation of a prominent Democrat upon hearing the names of the candidates nominated by the New York Convention. Verily, our friend but predicted what will certainly come to pass. "Rally round the flag, boys." Victory is already within our grasp.

APPRAISEMENT OF DAMAGES.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the "Damage Commissioners" found in another column. The headquarters of the Board during the days advertised for them to be in Bedford will be at the Washington Hotel. Those having claims to present should study the rules adopted.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—The New York Belmont, Bandana Budget Convention opened with prayer, an unusual proceeding considering the mixed assemblage present. Even no regard seemed to be had for the feelings of "Billy" McMullin the leader of the Philadelphia rowdies who was a delegate from that city. The eloquent divine in offering the prayer was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic Democracy with cries of "bully," "good," &c. The enthusiasm has not reached this section yet.

THE Democratic National Committee have been tendered quarters free of charge for the campaign by the Lelands at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. A similar courtesy has been extended to the Republican Committee at Union Hotel, Saratoga.—*Exchange.*

The Bedford Springs are more central and better adapted to the purposes of such Committee than either of the above places. Might not the proprietors of the Springs secure the presence of the Republican National Committee?

SOMERSET NOMINATIONS.—The Copperheads of Somerset County met on the 29th ult., and made the following nomination for Congress, Hon. A. H. Cofforth (subject to the decision of district conference); Additional Law Judge, W. J. Baer, Esq.; Assembly, Abram Wilson; District Attorney, H. G. Baer, Esq.; Commissioner, Geo. Johnson; P. H. Director, C. Ream; Auditor, Patrick Dorsey, County Surveyor, H. D. Altfather.

FALL IN.—The Presidential campaign is now fairly opened. The chances of victory are with the Union men. But it behooves every one to work in order to make the overthrow of rebellion and Democracy complete. Friends of freedom, gird on the armor of PATRIOTISM and march firmly forth in the strength of RIGHT and JUSTICE. We shall show the enemy a political Appomattox in November, and every patriot should be at the surrender. The man who brought peace to the country and victory to her defenders leads the column.

"For 'twas to our own Ulysses,
That Lee gave up the fight,
Then, boys, "For Grant for President,
And GOD defend the right."

THE SPRINGS.—The Spring Season has now fairly commenced with fine prospects of being a successful one. The Hotels and different boarding houses are rapidly filling up with visitors. The advantages of this place as a summer resort can only be appreciated by those who once visit the Springs. With ample accommodations and a careful consideration for the wants of visitors, it hardly ever occurs otherwise than that the person or family once coming here fails to return during another season. A proper use of the water almost invariably results in good to the invalid, whilst those in quest of quiet pleasure and recreation are afforded the benefit of a delightful climate, beautiful scenery, excellent grounds for hunting and fine streams for fishing. Of the water and its qualities, we need not speak. The medicinal virtues of the Mineral, Iron and Sulphur waters cannot be questioned. That they possess powers of no ordinary merit is a matter of fact. The testimonials of many who have been signally benefitted by their use is sufficient evidence of their healing qualities.

Other things aside, the delightful solubrity of the climate, the excellency of the waters and the beautiful and varied scenery, tend to make the place pleasant and attractive. The proprietors of the different houses are both careful and accommodating. The tables are furnished with every delicacy of the season. Special care is taken to provide for guests in this respect. The Springs Hotel and the Arandale House both have large and commodious ball rooms, and excellent music is furnished for dancing purposes, the former having a band from Philadelphia in their employ during the entire season. Excellent facilities are provided for carriage driving or horseback riding. The livery men furnish the finest saddle horses, and the hack-men possess excellent carriages and good teams, and are careful and accommodating as drivers. By this means pleasant and healthful recreation and opportunity to visit objects of interest in the neighborhood are afforded those who are fond of this kind of amusement.

The means of access are good and safe. Two trains from Huntingdon arrive daily at Mt. Dallas, where comfortable stages are provided by Messrs. Barclay & Shoemaker, and private carriages are always on hand to convey passengers to town or the Springs. All in all, Bedford Springs present advantages that merit the consideration of those who wish to spend the summer months in quiet recreation, or desire to recuperate their shattered systems by the use of nature's own medicines.

THE FOURTH.—The "Glorious Fourth" was not particularly observed in this place. An effort was made, however, to becomingly celebrate our "nation's birth day." At four o'clock in the morning the boom of cannon, in the square, announced the dawning of the anniversary of our Independence Day, and the quick following peal of the different church bells reiterated the sound that proclaimed "Liberty" to a down-trodden people ninety-two years ago. The Republican and Democratic Bands united, paraded the streets and discoursed together their patriotic pieces, and this along with the merry chime of the bells, and the sullen boom of the cannon, firing a salute of thirty-nine guns, tended to arouse the citizens to a realization of the fact that patriotism was not wanting to celebrate the day in Bedford. At five o'clock quiet was resumed, and those who had participated in the exercises dispersed to prepare for the enjoyments of the day, whatsoever they might be. A pic-nic, composed of a portion of the Methodist congregation, was held on the banks of the Raystown Branch nearly opposite Mr. Mickel's. The Lutheran Sabbath school held a celebration in Defibaugh's woods. A number of our young people put in the day in an excursion to the Sulphur Springs, in Milliken's Cove. All in all, every body seemed to have pre-determined to enjoy the day, which they did, irrespective of any general or united celebration. Quietness and good order, and intense heat, prevailed throughout the day, and the 4th of July, 1868, passed off without anything unusual marking either its coming or going.

WHERE ARE OUR BOROUGH OFFICERS.—The evening and night of the 3d, of July was characterized by the most uproarious noise, riot and tumult that have disgraced our town for a long time. Where the officers were, whose duty it is to preserve the peace and good order of the community, no one can tell. One thing is certain, they were not where their duty required them. If we cannot have better officers, it were better to have none. If half the drunken fighting, swearing, yelling rowdies who perambulated the town and made night hideous with their drunken brawls, had been arrested and put to jail as they ought to have been, and as they would have been if we had had borough officers worthy of the name, the good name of our usually quiet town might have been preserved and our citizens permitted to sleep in peace and quiet. We rejoice in the annual return of "Independence day" but do not care to have as its prelude such a pandemonium as characterized its recent advent.

HAIL STORM.—One of the most terrific hail storms witnessed in this section, for a number of years, visited us on Tuesday of last week. Dark, lowering clouds and loud peals of thunder announced its approach, and in a very short space of time it burst forth in all its fury. At three o'clock the storm began, and for one hour it stormed terrifically, and rained and hailed almost incessantly. A number of the shade trees along the streets were uprooted, and others stripped of their limbs. Hail stones fell that would measure one inch and a-half in circumference, breaking out window glass in their descent. The lightning struck a house in the neighborhood of the Chalebyate Spring, but did not seriously damage the building or injure any of the inmates. In the country considerable damage was done the corn and wheat. The lengthened duration of the storm is a remarkable feature, hail storms scarcely ever being known to continue more than a few minutes whilst this one lasted almost an hour.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.—Now that Hancock, (whom the Democracy of this place boasted as *their* choice for the Presidency,) has been so completely overthrown by his pretended friends, and a violent opponent of the war and Hancock's bitterest enemy nominated by the Democracy for the Presidency, the soldier vote may be counted on as being cast almost solid for GENERAL GRANT. We have heard of several good soldiers who have expressed such a determination, although they have never been known to vote anything but the Democratic ticket. Hurrah! for the hero of Appomattox!

"They may weep for Stonewall Jackson and
of Lee they still may vaunt,
While we shout for Appomattox, and vote
for General Grant;
They may sympathize with Davis and uphold
his beaten crew,
But no rebel Gray shall ever stay the Loyal
Boys in Blue."

A NECESSITY.—A friend suggests the necessity of the establishment of a Post Office at Peter Arnold's, in Cumberland Valley, about seven miles South of town. The place named is about half way between Bedford and Centreville, and the establishment of an office there would accommodate considerable of a population. It would be but little additional trouble to the mail carriers, being upon the direct mail route to Cumberland. We hope our friends in that community will move at once in the matter, and endeavor to secure its establishment.

THE *North British Review*, for June, has recently been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company and completes their series of publications for the quarter just closed. This Review is a great favorite with many readers; the editor has of late years shown good judgment in the selection of subjects and it has ceased to be the organ of mere local interests. Of the eight articles in the present number, those of the history of writing, on sleep and on Louis IX. of France (Saint Louis) will be acceptable to all classes of readers. The first named article gives an account of fac-similes of national manuscripts lately published by authority in England and is full of antiquarian information of the most readable kind, and the paper on Louis IX. is one of marked biographical and historical interest. Other articles are Mistral's Mireio, (a review, with many extracts, of a very pleasing Provencal poem,) The Greek Idyllic Poets, Memoirs of Baron Bunsen, Schools and Universities, Churches and Creeds. He must be hard to please who finds this number dull reading. Terms, $4 a year.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., July 1st, 1868: Miss A. M. Ash, Wm. P. Bentz, Joram Osiah Barley, Ellen A. Bloom, George Bennett, Miss M. Boyd, Ellen Bridges, J. C. Carpenter, D. O. Connell, George Cressenel, Solomon Diehl, Jonas Diehl, Miss Kitty Dorsey; 2, I. R. George, H. W. Herning, George V. Johnston, Mary E. James, Mrs. Dr. Kay, William Kay, Jacob Cough, Abram M. Latchaw, R. McMullin, Joel Maynard, Allen Muller, Margaret Meyers, Mary E. Morris, George May, Jacob Mock, Eliza Miller J. R. Pomeroy, Rebecca Nicodemus, Mrs. Matilda Sauces, Samuel Scott, Miss Mary Smith, Jos. H. Stickler, Jackson Shafer, Leonard Shafer Elizabeth Skelley, Isaac Shotler, A. C. Slogan, Miss Josephine Suds, James A. Scott, E. F. Statler, Ann Shaler, J. A. Valentine, Rebecca B. Whilt.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great calvacade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong, and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertige, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

THAT "CROWD."—The crowd at the Seymour Satisfaction (?) Meeting on Saturday night consisted of a number of women, a few Republicans, a dozen or two of boys, brought together by extra exertion, and the Committee on Applause. A Mr. Reynolds of Lancaster county endeavored to create a demonstrative feeling in favor of Belmont's man, but utterly failed. He was forced to abandon his text, candidate, platform and all and only by abusively reverting to Thaddeus Stevens was he enabled to raise a feeble clapping of hands from the "Committee" and a few yells from the boys trained for the occasion.

A Boston rhymester tells why people go to Saratoga: his reasons apply with equal force to Bedford:

"Some come to partake of the waters
(The sensible old-fashioned elves),
And some to dispose of their daughters,
And some to dispose of themselves;
And some to squander their treasure,
And some their funds to improve,
And some for mere love of pleasure,
And some for the pleasure of love,
And some to escape from the old,
And some to see what is new,
But most—it is plain to be told—
Come here because other folks do!"

"The Democrats are not going to be *Chased.*—*Gazette.*

True. But then we are not sure but that the word is mis-spelled. Should it not have been spelled *chaste?* As it is, though, there is no danger of their even getting far enough ahead in the present day to be *chased.* GRANT is the only man who ever *chased* them to our recollection. The *chase* ended at Appomottox.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WOODBERRY.

Melancholy Suicide.—Particulars of the Tragic Affair—Letter from the Deceased—No conclusive reason assigned for the rash act—The funeral, &c.

WOODBERRY, July 10, 1868.—*Messrs. Editors:*—Our usually quiet town has been thrown into a tremendous excitement by the most melancholy suicide that has ever come under my observation. On the morning of the 6th inst., Miss Maggie Stover was found in the barn, hanging by the neck and quite dead. The facts of the case are: She had gotten up and prepared breakfast for her brother doing up the work as usual. This done she went to the barn and committed the deed. For some time she had been laboring from "aberration of the mind" caused, undoubtedly, by *ill health.* During a recent revival by the Rev. Mr. Collins, she had been an earnest seeker of religion, and since that time has been very much abstracted. Frequently, for long periods, she would sit gazing at some supposed object, with her large dark eyes torn open to their utmost as though ready to jump from their sockets. The writer hereof will not soon forget being an object of that gaze only a few evenings previous to her demise. As to her character it was blameless to a fault. No one stood higher or was more respected in the community. She was possessed of a kind and tractable disposition, very industrious, and of great natural ability—but large *imagination.* She left a note of a few broken sentences—written in pencil, but failed to give any reason for the irrational act. I give the letter entire!

Woodberry, July 8th, 1868.

Dear Mother.—You are in great trouble this morning, but I have come to the conclusion not to trouble you any more. Dear mother, pardon me for what I have done. Dear mother, do as you wish with my clothes, for I will not need them any more. Father, don't take this hard, for I am in a *deep* study. Brother Crist, hope God may be with you, now and forever, and all my friends. People are getting down on me. May God ever be with you all now and forever more.

No more, but remain your true friend,
MAGGIE, to her mother.

May God be with * * * * the *unknown* friend. My love to Jennie W., May and Clara Lee. Good-Bye mother. Don't forget, "MAGGIE."

This is all; not a word as to the cause. Her mother had not seen her that morning, being indisposed and unable to get up as early as usual. As to the people getting down on her, it was an illusion, proving her mind in a shattered condition, as she had not an enemy, nor ever had. Could the poor girl have witnessed the grief of the large concourse of our best people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to her memory—to have witnessed the agonizing tears of many friends over her grave, she could then have known how dear she was to them. No one ever died more respected than Maggie Stover, respected by all who knew her. A gloom prevades every heart; may God comfort her almost distracted father, mother and brother.

Rev. Christian King officiated at her funeral and preached from part of the 12th verse, 1st chapter, of the Lamentations of Jeremiah—"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there is any sorrow like unto my sorrow." The entire community sympathize with the bereaved friends.

Yours, H.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The flour market remains in a lethargic condition and only 600 barrels were disposed of in lots for the supply of the wants of the local trade at $7 50@8 25 for superfine, $8 50@9 25 for extras, $9 50@11 for Spring wheat extra family, $10@11 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye flour commands $9@9 25.

The offerings of prime wheat particularly are small, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $2 40@2 42, and 500 bush. Is new Delaware at $2 45. Rye is selling in a small way at $1 80. Corn is in moderate request at a further advance; sales of 6,000 bushels Western mixed at $1 16@1 17. Oats are without material charges; sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 88c, and 600 bushels of Southern at 90c; nothing is doing in barley or malt.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. L. Replogle, by Rev. J. W. Love, Mr. SIMON L. REPLOGLE to Miss CHRISTIE OELLIG, both of Woodberry, Pa.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed Parsonage, St. Clairsville, ALEXANDER K. SHEIMER and SARAH BARKLY, both of this county.

On the 12th inst., in the Mount Hope Reformed Church, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, JOHN DEIHL and Mrs. ELIZABETH CORLE, both of Blair co.

DIED.

In St. Clairsville, July 6th, 1868, ANTHONY ZIMMER, aged 28 years and 24 days.

In early life our departed brother united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church under the ministry of Rev. F. Benedict. Soon afterwards, according to promise, he gave his heart to his Saviour, to whom he clung with unwavering fidelity until the end. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss. May the father's mantle of piety rest on these dear children.

"He died in peace, the body lies
Beneath the verdant sod;
The spirit pure beyond the skies,
Has sought its maker God." J. P.

Special Notices.

Lassitude.

A feeling of lassitude is generally experienced throughout the summer solstice. Weakly constituted persons or those of sedentary habits invariably complain of this annoyance. The scorching heat of mid-summer relaxes the system and reduces the vital energies. If the patient is of a nervous temperament this debility unfits him for even the ordinary routine of every-day life. When this state of exhaustion comes on HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prove a safe and never-failing means of strengthening and restoring the physical organization. This healthgiving tonic purifies and infuses renewed vitality into the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and acts like a charm on the nervous system. It effectually removes all tendency to languor or depression of spirits. To the weaker sex it is invaluable, as it soothes and braces up, while its powerful effects are of the most beneficial character. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use. It revives the strength, increases the appetite and gives vigor and elasticity to the constitution.

When mothers are nursing HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should especially be taken in regular doses, as in this country, most always, the nourishment is inadequate to the wants of the child. In such cases this inestimable tonic is wonderfully efficacious. Its strengthening virtues are at once apparent. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild and soothing.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.—The managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
17july1t Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall Quarter will open August 5th. Special attention to those intending to teach. Terms moderate. For information address J. W. HUGHES,
17july4t Raixsburg, Pa.

FINE CIGARS.
Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S NEW STORE, if you wish to get the best five cent Cigar in town. Try their ten cent YARA and HAVANA Cigars, the flavor of which will waft you into enraptured bliss. They have the best assortment of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos in town. july17

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* to get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

APPRAISEMENT OF DAMAGES.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by his Excellency, Gov. John W. Geary, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the ninth day of April, 1868, entitled "An act for the Relief of the Citizens of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, whose property was destroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the Rebellion," will attend to the duties of their appointment,

At BEDFORD, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 23d, 24th and 25th, at the Washington Hotel.

At McCONNELLSBURG, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th, 28th and 29th.

At GREENCASTLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 4th and 5th.

At CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, August 6th, A. D. 1868.

At which time those interested may attend if they see proper.

A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
D. W. WOODS,
Attest: Commissioners.
M. W. McALARNEY, Cl'k.
July 9, 1868.

RULES.—The following Rules will be strictly adhered to in the adjudication of claims by the Commissioners:

I. Applicants for Damages will apply to the Clerk of the Board at the head-quarters of the Board in the different counties, who will furnish them with blank abstracts, which will be required to be filed in addition to the detailed statement.

II. Applicants will be required to make out a detailed statement of their losses, classifying and enumerating the different articles, and giving their different values.

III. They will also be required to state the time, place, manner, and direct causes of their losses, and whether they were caused by the depredations of the Rebels, the demands of the Government, or the excesses of the Union Soldiers.

IV. A second meeting of the Board will be held, if necessary, for final hearing, at which time, additional testimony will be heard, and any information from disinterested persons, as to the validity of any claim, will be thankfully received.

V. All claims must be proved by one or more respectable witnesses, in addition to the oath of the petitioner.

VI. When claims have been assigned, two witnesses in addition to the oath of the assignee will be required.

VII. Assignees claiming damages, will be required to prove the actual cash value of the consideration paid to the assignor.

VIII. All correspondence relating to claims, should be directed to "Damage Commissioners," care of M. W. McAlarney, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a.

By order of the Commissioners.
Attest, M. W. McALRNEY, Clerk.
July1fmtd

New Advertisements.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the bricks. All the labor, and all other materials, must be supplied by the contractor.

The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on, or any day after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract, and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith.

All proposals should be addressed to JNO. G. FISHER, Commissioners' Clerk, Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
17july2m Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE
AT
PUBLIC SALE.
ON TUESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1868.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, a portion of the

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM,

late the property of James Piper, sen., deceased, known as the "BLACK PLACE," located on Piper's Run, in Hopewell township, joining lands of Isaac Steele, Jacob Burket, John Cook and others, containing 103 acres, more or less.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the house on the premises now occupied by John Steele.

TERMS made known on day of sale.
17july1t JAMES W. PIPER.

HAND BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1868.—READY IN JULY.—Specially adapted for use in the coming Presidential campaign. Will contain all the matter in the Political Manuels of 1866, 1867, and 1868. Compiled from official sources. Will give the whole Political Action of the Government, and of Parties, including Impeachment, Reconstruction, General Politics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from April, 1865, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures, Banks, Southern Registration and Votes, Election Tables from 1860 to date. 400 pages, 8vo. cloth, $2.50, post paid.

The Political Manuel for 1868, separately, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents, post paid. Address
EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives,
17july4t Washington, D. C.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public outcry, at the Hotel of A. Reid, in South Woodberry township, on SATURDAY, the 25th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, viz:

2 Copper Stills holding over 100 gallons.
7 Mash Tubs.
3 Kegs.

C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 14, 1868. 17july1t

Hardware, &c.

AT LYNCH'S

HARDWARE STORE

YOU WILL FIND A

FIRST RATE GRAIN CRADLE,

THE BEST IN BEDFORD.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES & SNATHES,

LOTS OF THEM.

HAY RAKES AND FORKS,

SCYTHES, STONES AND RIFLES.

FIELD WATER CANS

AND DEMIJOHNS.

ALL KINDS OF ROPE.

CHURNS AND ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, all sizes,

In fact everything usually kept in a

A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Call at the sign of the

BIG SAW.

CHILDRENS, CARRIAGES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

AT LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BROUGHT TO

BEDFORD.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ALSO Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Spindles, Axles, Springs, Hay Fork Pulleys, Hay Rope, Grain Cradles and Scythes in quanity.

12june68y1 T. M. LYNCH,

HARVEST TOOLS
and MACHINERY at
HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.
SIGN OF THE RED PAD-LOCK.

Russell's Massillon Reapers and Mowers, with which we challenge all competition. Farmer Mowers—Troy Pattern, warranted.

100 Green Castle Grain Cradles. The only *genuine Green Castles* in the county.

Waldron's Grain Scythes.
Beard's Silver Steel Grain Scythes.
Gilt Grain Scythes.
English Waldron Grass Scythes.
Waldron's English Pattern Scythes.
Red Racer Scythes.
Red Rover Scythes.
Queen of the Meadow Scythes.
Dunn's Gilt Scythes.
Gilt Back Scythes.
Silver Steel Scythes.
Black Snake Scythes.
Mowery's Steel Back Scythes.
American Waldron Scythes.
Spring Tooth Horse Hay and Grain Rakes, several of the best patents.
Scythe Snaths in variety.
Hand Rakes.
Pitch Forks.
Horse Hay Forks.
Field Cans.
Scythe Stones and Rifles of all kinds,
Sickles.
Rope, all sizes.
Demijohns.
Hammered Shovel Molds.
Children's Carriages and Wagons.
Ice Cream Freezers.

In short all kinds of Farm Implements and Machinery at lowest cash prices, and the largest general Hardware stock in the county.

Call and see us. may29:tf

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm. viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing with few of rodsk the buildings.

This farm consists of the best time-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The well known "Meyers farm," in East Providence Tp., containing 200 ACRES, over 100 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; balance well timbered with white pine, hemlock and white oak. On the premises are erected a first class country DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN and all the necessary out-houses. There is a never failing spring at the door. The above property is offered at private sale until the 21st DAY OF JULY. Terms reasonable, persons desiring to purchase this valuable property should apply at once to

CHRISTOPHER MEYERS, on the premises, or
June12:3t E. F. KERR, Bedford Pa.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTONSVILLE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground, now occupied by Nancy Stoner, in Pattonsville, on reasonable terms: The house was erected for a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, containing eight rooms, with a commodious Kitchen, and well of excellent water. The Stabling is sufficient for Hotel purposes, and the garden is not excelled in the neighborhood. There are all the other requisite out-buildings, and in excellent condition. A School House immediately across the street, and Churches within a few hundred yards. This is a very desirable location.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may29.tf Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms,

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

A HOUSE AND ACRE LOT FOR SALE AT THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

We take pleasure in offering to the puplic the above property now occupied by Evaline C. Harclerode, at the Chalybeate Spring, in Bedford township at private sale. It consists of one acre of good land, in excellent state of cultivation, under new paling fence, with a FRAME PLANK HOUSE, small STABLE and other out-buildings thereon erected. There are also a large number of fruit trees upon it and a spring of excellent water at the door. Price $800, one half cash in hand and the balance in one year.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may:15 Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM IN
MORRISON'S COVE FOR SALE.

The Farm adjoins the town of Woodberry, separated from it by the mill dam, which washes the whole eastern boundary, and contains FORTY-TWO ACRES, more or less, all of which is cleared and under a splendid state of cultivation. The farm is divided into six fields, all of which are under post fence.

Erected thereon is a SPLENDID TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms exclusive of garret and cellar, A FRAME BANK BARN, seventy feet long (part new) with wagon shed attached and all other necessary out-buildings. There is a never failing Spring of the best limestone water, a Well at the door with good new pump, an Orchard of one hundred Apple trees; also, a number of Pear (standards and dwarf) Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry trees, and four varieties of improved Grapes. The most careful estimate of the crop from this farm for the last year was SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The party owning must sell, having purchased near Kansas City, Mo.

TERMS, $5500.00—one half cash, balance in one and two years with interest from date.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 30.-tf Real Estate Agents.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per ann

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARMERS naturally feel greater solicitude in regard to the results which this month will effect than about those of any other similar period. And well they may. It is not farmers alone who are interested; every man, woman, and child, in the length and breadth of the land has a personal interest in abundant crops, well gathered. Upon no other thing does the prosperity of the whole country so much depend. The great bulk of the grass crop, which is more valuable than any other, the most of the wheat crop, and of all winter grains, are harvested in July. The character of the season settles the amount which will be realized from spring sowed grains, and in fact most summer crops. Where drouths prevail this month they may almost, if not entirely, destroy the corn, potatoes, pastures, and aftermath. Protracted rains will cause great damage to grain and hay, not secured; standing grass will become tough and wiry, losing much of its nutritive value, and will fill up with a new growth, chiefly of clover, which is not really healthy when cured for hay. One of the most important things for us to do is to provide forage crops to take the place of short pasturage in the fall. The corn sown in May will help out the feed this month. Every one ought to have a set of hay and grain caps as a defence against showers and storms. We should arrange good plans for quick work. When the weather is favorable, keep the soil among hoed crops always mellow, not working it so deep, however, in dry weather as to cause the crops to wilt. The progress of the age is shown more in the application of machinery and horse power to save the labor of human hands than in any other way, and it is essential to profitable farming, that, so far as possible, we avail ourselves of the most valuable helps. Smooth land is essential, if we would make the best use of haying and harvesting machinery. Clean land, that having a comparative freedom from weeds, is indispensable to the most advantageous use of horse power in tillage. Freedom from water standing within a few feet of the surface, accomplished by means of thorough drainage, is, perhaps, the most important means of making the tiller of the soil in a measure independent of both wet and dry seasons. For the ease and comfort of the farmer and his teams, and the durability of his implements a removal of the stones, so far as possible, is most important.

SHOEING HORSES.

The necessity of the most careful shoeing of blooded horses has been shown in the ordeal through which Dexter has just passed, the king of the turf, whose feet during the winter have been badly deranged by hoof contractions, which have just been satisfactorily overcome.

The proper shoeing of horses is a matter of great importance in all cases, but in those delicate hoofed high blooded trotters, it becomes a vital question both for speed and comfort. Mr. Bonner is so particular about the manner in which his horses are shod, that he always superintends the operation himself, remaining in the shop during the fitting and nailing of the shoes, both of which details he not only directs but even assists in personally.

As the perfect flatness of the shoe is necessary to easy and comfortable stepping, Mr. Bonner has procured a smooth and flat block of marble, upon whose surface he places every shoe, before it is nailed to the horse's hoof, and if the iron does not lie plumb on the stone, it is hammered and filed until a thoroughly level surface is obtained. He has also a theory about fastening a shoe. He makes the smith hammer the nails alternately on each side, stroke for stroke, nail by nail, left and right, so that the tightening of the shoe to the hoof is gradual and equal on both sides. He also has the shanks of the shoe stretched but little wider than the hoof; and by this system of driving the nails, the foot is brought to the shoe, and the frog and heel are expanded in the operation.—The result is highly conducive to the soundness and toughness of the hoof and the freedom and firmness of step in the animal.

FARMING MADE EASY.

Farmers who can remember forty years ago must be somewhat amazed at the progress made in agricultural implements and the labor of the farm. Only think of a wooden mould-board for the plow! the common tooth-harrow, the hayshelvings made of fence-rails for a cart and the wide, dangerous skeleton for the wagon; the hoe that was used, the two-pronged manure fork, and the *whiskey* consumed by harvest hands! The reapers with their sickles, with which we nearly severed a finger, and the mark of the wound is as distinct to-day as then; the innovating "cradle" with its grand swing; the old rigid horse-rake, then a novelty, and the old log roller, which not more than one farmer in twenty could boast of; the lumbering grain fan, &c.

Now we have everything on a different scale, relieving the agricultural muscle from many a strain. We commence with the reaping machine, taken many years to perfect it; then the mowing machine, which was a greater curiosity; then the combined mower and reaper; then the power thresher; then the combined thresher and winnower; then the revolving horse-rake, each allowing the driver to ride, almost like a jockey; then the horse-power hay-fork; then the hay-tedder. The old harrow gave way to the "cultivator," and that to several improvements until we have the "sulkey cultivator," which furnishes a comfortable seat for the driver and the work is better done. The next innovation must be a plow with similar accommadation to be guided and managed with a lever.

Farming is becoming a great science, and more and more every year men are being educated up to it. Land for cultivation is full three times more valuable now than forty years ago; the operations are conducted with about one-half the labor and at more than twice the cost, while the products command in the public markets, in most articles, about three times as much.

There is no more beautiful sight than a large farm conducted in the best manner. To see cattle, sheep and swine in one direction, fine horses in another, great fields of waving grain, and of growing corn, and others canopied with close masses of nutritious herbage for the support of animal life, ought to be sufficient to stir up the mind in silent thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good and perfect gifts, and to elevate in all the nobility and grandeur the first and chief calling of humanity.

AN ITEM FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

Charles Cowing says that he once witnessed a remarkable change produced on the body of a pear tree by means of wrapping it in straw. The tree was a Brown Beurre, grafted about seven feet high from the ground, upon a stock which for years had not grown as rapidly as the graft. This smaller portion was encased in straw about two inches thick, and at the end of two seasons it was found on removing the straw that the contracted, or heretofore smaller, stem had swollen to the full size of the graft above, presenting but a slight indication of the point of union between the graft and stock. This is an item of interest, and many tree growers who have trees with contracted stems, evidence of some natural want of affinity with the graft may find in it a hint for practical use. We have ourselves practiced the wrapping the stem of Morello cherries, when worked at a height of two or three feet with the free growing or sweet varieties, with moss, and thus keep them swelling regularly with the growth of the graft for years.—[*Horticulturist.*

Humorous.

AN angry country—Ire-land.

THE baptist theory—dip-theory.

SLEEP is the fallow of the mind.

SPIRITUAL circles—whisky rings.

THE strength of cheese—its mite.

AN explainer—a retired carpenter.

HOUSEHOLD words—rent and taxes.

JUVENILE warriors—babes in arms.

A STRANGE noise at table—a fish ball.

SPORTING intelligence—a stable mind.

MOTTO for the married—never dis-pair.

RUSTIC pugilism—a box in the country.

DYING prayer of a dog—guide my bark.

SOMETHING always on hand—your thumb.

"ACCOUNTS" in a tubular form—billiards.

FITS that are not fatal to actors—bene-fits.

WHAT liquid would a lover be? Re-side her.

POWERFUL 'grain elevator'—Rye whisky.

THE ancient bitterness of Europe—Old Gaul.

TIME is a file that wears, and makes no noise.

PYROTECHNICAL remedy for crying infants—rocket.

THE only tolerated murderers are the lady-killers.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a Quakeress. "Friend." said she, "thee must not do it."

"O, by Jove, but I must!" said the youth.

"Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it."

WE are not to suppose that the oak wants stability because its light and changeable leaves dance to the music of the breeze, nor to conclude that a man wants stability and strength of mind because he may exhibit an occasional playfulness and levity.

A Clergyman, who was sadly annoyed by incessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse and remarked that "if ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and tie the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent:"

THE following may be set down as one of the best jokes of the season:

Baptist Brother—I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough. There's too much machinery about it.

Methodist Brother—It is true, we have more machinery than you; but then, you see, it don't take near so much *water* to run it.

"Nancy," said a girl to her companion, "which railroad train do you like the best?"

"That one," replied Nancy, "which furnishes a spark catcher."

A well known physician used to say that roast beef, serenity of mind, cold water baths

"IT is dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window in a thunder storm." Jinks says he has found it dangerous to sit near some sewing machines when there is no thunder storm.

"WHAT's the matter, my dear?" said a wife to her husband, who had sat for half an hour with his face buried in his hands, apparently in great tribulation. "Oh! I don't know," said he; "I have felt like a fool all day." "Well, replied the wife, consolingly, "I am afraid you will never get any better; you look the very picture of what you feel.

THE late Rev. Dr. Sutton, vicar of Sheffield, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon: "Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" said the vicar; "then how do you get on if he don't pay?" "Why," replied Mr. Peech "after a certain time I conclude that he's not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

A girl who had become tired of single blessedness thus wrote to her intended husband:

"Dear Bill: Come right off, if you're coming at all; Edward Kelderman is insistin' that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer."

LITTLE BOBBY.—"I say, ma, is it true that we are made out of dust?"

Ma.—"Yes, my boy; so we are told."

Bobby.—Well I'll be hanged if I can believe it; cause, if we was, when we sweat wouldn't it be mud?"

AN Irish glazier was putting in a pane of glass, when a groom standing by began joking him, telling him to put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banner for some time but at last silenced his tormentor by, "Arrah now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in yer head without any putty."

LEAVING OFF SCHNAPPS.—"Vell den, Honness, I tell you how you do. You go and buy um barrel viskey, and take it home, and put a foshet in it, and whenever you vant um schnapp, go and traw it, and shust so much viskey ash you draw off of der foshit shust so much vater you pour into der barrel, den you see haf always a full barrel viskey: only directly, pretty soon, after a vile, it comes weaker, and at last you hev notting put an barrel of vater, den you vant no more use ver viskey, and jine der demberance.

"I like to attend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, hung her shawl up, and replaced the black bonnet in the long-preserved bandbox; "I like to see young people come together with the promise of love—cherish and nourish each other. But what a solemn thing is matrimony—a very solemn thing, where the minister comes into chancery with surplus, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger, and said, 'with worldly goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple and did not know, till afterwards, that it meant one calico gown a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'plighting their trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

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Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

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The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

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